THE NATIONAL ERA.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850. Mr. Dayton resumed his remarks on the report of the Committee of Thirteen. After completing his examination of the boundary question with Texas, proceeded to examine the fugitive bill, opposing its provisions, and declaring that his support would be cheerfully given to such a bill as was laid upon the table a few days since by Mr.

Mr. Benton then withdrew his motion to postpone, and the question pending was on the motion of Mr. Douglas to strike out a portion of the 39th section, relating to the boundary of Texas, and

The northern boundary of the State of Texas shall be a line drawn due east from the Rio Grande at the southern end of the Jornado del Muerto, or Journey of the Dead, to the Red river, and thence down the centre of said river; and the eastern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico shall be the range of mountains or dividing ridge separating the waters flowing into the Rio Grande from the waters flowing into the Arkansas and Red rivers"

Mr. Shields said that his colleague [Mr. Doug-las] was absent, being detained by illness. His ment, bring setisfied of the impracticability of drawing a line as proposed by the latter part of the amendment.

Mr. Downs moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of it after the word " Dead ;" and

the question being taken, it was adopted.

Mr. Downs then moved to amend the smendment by adding thereto: "And thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States;" and the question being taken, it was adopted.

Mr. Shields moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "at the southern end of the Joroado del Muerto, or Journey of the Dead," and insert in lieu thereof the words, at the "Paso del Norte." He said he made the motion at the request of the delegate from New

Mr. Atchison replied, urging the amendment of Mr. Douglas, as amended. He would be willing to vote for the line proposed by the commit-

Mr. Clay advocated an adherence to the line Mr. Cooper tonowed in support of the han-

posed by the committee.

The question being then taken on the amendment of Mr. Shields, it was rejected by the fol-

lowing vote: YEAS—Messre. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Greene, Hale, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb-24.

NAVS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, The question recurring on the amendment of

Mr. Douglas, as amended, it was also rejected as YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Clemens, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, and Stur-

NAYS .- Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Greene Hale, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Under-wood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, and

The section therefore stands as originally reported by the committee.

Mr. Turney moved to strike out the whole of

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850

Mr. Chase presented the memorial of citizens of northern Ohio in favor of the admission of California, against making it dependent upon any other measure, and in favor of the organization of Territorial Government with the Proviso. He said that the gentleman who forwarded it stated

that it expressed the opinion of nineteen twentieths of the people of Ohio.

Mr. Bright of Indiana took occasion to express surprise at this statement, as he was assured of the existence of an entirely different state of sentiment in Indiana. He covgratulated the country upon the very wholesome condition of public sen-timent in his own State, as compared with that in Ohio, being decidedly in favor of compromise, &c. Mr. Chase said that he had not undertaken to

speak for the people of Indiana. He but repeated the statement of a distinguished Democrat who at the last Presidential election stood shoulder to shoulder with the Senator from Indiana in his support of General Cass. Among the signers to the memorial he also recognised one of the lead-ing editors now in support of the Administration, and long known for his devotion to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. Another signer was formerly a member of the other House, and stands second to no man in the confidence of his

people are in favor of a plan of adjustment which repudiates the very principle on which the Democratic party stood in the late Presidential election, which denies to the people of a Territory the right of legislation upon the subject of slavery, and also repudiates restriction upon the subject they stand in a very different position from that in which she stood in 1848.

Mr. Bright denied that there was anything in the Compromise bill violative of any principle on which the Democratic party had stood. The plan

Mr. Clay rose, and with many indications of leasure, presented the report of proceedings of itizens of St. Louis, without distinction of party, frantic" in favor of the Compromise bill of the Senate. He asked that they might be laid upon

Mr. Benton desired him to withdraw the motion for a moment. Mr. Clay. Oh-certainly. It is not reciprocating exactly, to be sure, what the honorable Senator does when I ask him to withdraw a motion. Mr. Benton. The gentleman is one of these of

whom we read in Scripture, who return good for evil heaping coals of fire upon the head of the wicked. However, my head is not yet burnt with Mr. Benton reminded the Senator from Kentucky of the fact that the meeting sent its pro-ceedings to be laid before the Committee of Thir-teen, not the Senate. He recognised among

those who took part in it, many respectable peo-ple, of kind, social qualities, but no one who had ever supported him. The call was for those who opposed the measure, and the number present was ot very large. For bimself, he was not in the habit of appealing to public meetings, &c., to sus tain him in his course. Mr. Atchison stated that the number in attend-

ance at the meeting was from 800 to 1,000, nearly one-fifth of all the voters of St. Louis. He had no doubt that the Compromise would be acceptable to the people of Missouri. He would vote for it—yes, he would swallow the whole bott "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla." would swallow the whole bottle of abhorred broken doses-he would vote for but one of the measures of the Compromise separately, that relating to Territorial Governments-he yould never vote for the admission of California

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Webster opposed Mr. Turney's motion to strike out the section relating to the boundary of Texas. He would have preferred the consideration of all the measures separately—but he would vote for them jointly. The section respecting the boundary of Texas he considered vital. That question would have to be settled before New Mexico could be organized as a State or a Terrimendation of Congress, and no such recommenda-tion could pass without great opposition.

Mr. Seward said that he would vote for the

motion to strike out this portion of the bill. He was opposed to the whole bill, because he considered is was the cause of the delay in the transac-tion of all other business. He believed that the legislation of the country would not have been delayed as it has been, would not have been brought to the standstill at which it now was, had it not been for this bill. He then examined the question of the claim of Texas, and said that he would not consent to vote to pay her for what he believed she had no claim to. He said that if

ator from New York, charging him and the mi-nority with whom he acted with being the sole cause of the delay of the public business.

Mr. Foote commented on the declaration of Mr. Seward, that it was the duty of the United

States Government to resist by force the claim of Texas. He said such a course was murderous. Mr. Seward replied to Mr. Clay, reiterating his positions, and remarking that had he been on the Committee of Thirteen, he would have considered such a union of measures in the light of

a conspiracy to coerce the votes of members. Mr. Benton read an extract from a speech de-livered by Mr. Clay in the Senate on the 16th of February last, in which he advocated the immediate admission of California as a separate measure, and denounced as wrong the attempt to com-bine it with or make it dependent on other meas-

ures.
Mr. Benton said the Senator ought to state when he left the minority, and went over to the majority, that in settling the account of a delay of public business, the minority might have the benefit of a deduction of the time when he acted with it. He then rebuked Mr. Clay for lecturing

Mr. Clay said he had no ambition to take upon himself the office. The business of lecturing im-plies two qualities—the first, that the lecturer should have the ability, and the lectured should

have the ability, and the lectured should have the capacity to understand the lecture, when delivered. In both these qualities he and the Senator were wanting. [Laughter]

Mr. Clay admitted that he had changed his opinions as to the best mode of securing the speedy admission of California, but the Senator from Missouri ought to be charitable to other people's changes. He had heard it said that that Senator, during the canvass last summer in the State of Missouri, had taken the ground that the admission of California would be unconstitutional. He did not know so, but was informed that it was views in regard to the annexation of Texas. Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in favor of

the rights of Texas,
Mr. Benton said that it was unfortunate that a Senator should feel himself called upon to retail in the Senate, and make a part of the parliamentary history of the country, what had been said of another Senator at home among his constitu-ents. He then read from a letter of his to his constituents, dated 21st of March, in which he had unqualifiedly denied the report repeated by

the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay said that he had only alluded to the matter to show that, if the fact were so, quite as important a change had taken place in the Senator's opinion as the Senator had imputed to him. He had stated that he did not know the Senator had said that the admission of California was un-constitutional, but simply that he had been so in-formed. The Senator's own denial was sufficient

for him. He wanted nothing more than this.

So East March 18 3 Sale stituents, and which he has just read, is dated 21st March. He (Mr. C) held in his hand a letter dated in May, after that letter of the Senator had been written. It had, with other papers, just been given to him. It was dated at Independence Missouri, addressed to a member of the House, and was signed by a Mr. — Reed. Mr. C. then read the letter. The writer said, that when Col. Benton was in that State, they had frequent conversations on the subject of California and Governments for the Territories; and in these conversations Col. Benton, in speaking of the scheme of the President to establish a State Government in California, said that to form a State Government for the purpose of avoiding the Wilmot Proviso was a cowardly policy; that California was not fit to be admitted as a State; that such was in violation of all precedent, &c.; that he was in favor of establishing Territorial Governments without the Wilmot Proviso, &c. This letter, said Mr. C., was read simply as

justification for having made the statement, and he was perfectly satisfied, from the Senator's denial, that there must be a mistake about the mat-The Senator's denial was sufficient for him. Mr. Benton told the Senator he had better have the letter entered on the Journal. Mr. Clay said that he did not desire anything

of the kind. Mr. Benton said that the Senator should not ge off in that way. No man should get off from him in that way. The Senator had charged the minority with having delayed the public business. In reply to that charge he had read to the Senator the thirty-ninth section, (containing the whole of the proposition to Texas for the settlement of her boundaries.)

his own speech, for the purpose of showing that in February last he stood upon the same ground which that minority now occupied, and for mainwhich that minority now occupied, and for mainthe minority had been predicted by the Senator as the inevitable result of that course which the Senator was now pursuing. That speech the Senator had not denied, he could not deny it. He then turned round and charged him (Mr. B) with a distinct matter, having no connection with the matter in question, and now, after repeating the charge, put it to him to deny it. He could not get off in that way. The Senator had placed the matter in the Senate to be recorded in the parliamentary history of the Senate. He had, by reading that letter, made it a charge of his own; and, as such was legally and morally responsible for it. The author does not come forward; he would therefore proceed against the publisher. The Sonator was the publisher of that letter. He had arraigned him upon a charge before the Senate; where did he get the right to arraign a Senator? He had presented this letter, and arraigned him before the body; he might as well have prepared an in-

dictment at once. He denied the right of the Senator to arraign him there on any such charge. He would say, as he had before, that if any man desired to arraign him, let it be done elsewhere than in the Senate, and where the charge could be properly and suit ably met. This matter of arraigning a Senator before the American Senate was not proper. Let it be done elsewhere. He would read now what he had written when this charge was made before; he then held the publisher responsible. No man who made such a charge against him could get off by standing behind another. He would hold the publisher responsible when the author was not forthcoming. On that occasion he had written, and he repeated it now: "I have nothing to do with his informant—nothing to say to the letter he read, or to its writer. He is the publisher, and that makes him the author, both legally and mor-ally. He is the endorser, and that makes him the same as the principal. He is the gratuitous publisher, and the gratuitous endorser, with gratui-

As in that case he had charged the publisher as the author of the letter, so he did now. He charged the Senator from Kentucky with being the pub-lisher, and therefore he made himself the author of that letter. He considered the Senator as the author of the letter; and, considering it as his letter, he stamped it as an infamous calumny [cries of "Order, order;"] and with that brand upon it, deep as if made with a burning iron, he desired it to go into the parliamentary history of the Senate.

The Vice President repeatedly called the Sens tor to order. Mr. Benton said that it appeared that no person was out of order but him. Every person was al-lowed to get up and make charges against him,

and he was to be called to order for defending Mr. Clay said that he repelled with scorn and

indignation the charge of calumny, if intended for him; he threw it back upon the Senator, and bade him place it in his casket of other Mr. Benton. Oh, you may throw it back; but

you got it upon you first.

Mr. Webster said that he regretted that the two Senators should have permitted themselves to be led into such a scene as this. He thought the Chair should always interfere and keep the debate confined to the matter before the Senato. He did not approve of this course of bringing into the Senate charges of having changed opinions, and reading them in the Senate; they had nothing to do with the business before the Senate. He regretted that the two distinguished Senators who had so long occupied seats in this body should have been the parties to such a proceeding.

The Vice President said that a greater part of the debate had taken place during his temporary absence from the Senate, and he did not know much of what had been said.

Mr. Hale said that he would like to know how old a Senator must be to be entitled to protection from having letters containing charges against him read in the Senate. A few days ago a letter had been read of such a character, and Senators instead of calling the Senator who was reading it tory. No suit would be instituted for the Territory by the Administration without the recommendation of Congress, and no such which Senators should be exempt from this thing

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had under consideration the bill of Mr. Doty, for the admission of California as a State of the Union. To this, Mr. Green of Missouri had moved the following amendment:

"Provided, however, That the southern boundary of the State of California shall be the parallel of latitude of this transfer.

he would not consent to vote to pay her for what he believed she had no claim to. He said that if Texas assumed to take possession of territory belonging to the United States, she would find that the Government was not so weak as not to be able to resist her.

Mr. Clemens moved to fill the blank in the section with one million of dollars.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would be either withdrawn or voted down. He then noticed with or creat severity of manner the remarks of the Sent tion of the boundaries of the State of California shall be the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, known as the Missouri Compromise line, be extended to the Pacific ocean, and is hereby revived and declared to be in full force, and binding on future organizations of the territory of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally declared. And upon the ratification of the boundaries of the State of California being a represe have to go.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Stanton. great severity of manner the remarks of the Sen- I tion of the boundaries of the State of California,

as hereby limited and declared by the people of the said State, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may propose, the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the ori-ginal States, shall, by proclamation of the Presi-dent of the United States, be declared completed."

After some merely formal amendments, moved and withdrawn, Mr. Ashmun had moved to strike out so much of the amendment of Mr. Green as extended the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific ocean. This was the amendment first in order to-day.

The general debate ceased yesterday, at one o'clock; but one of the rules allows five minutes, for explanation, to any gentleman who may offer an amendment. Under this rule, to-day, members expressed their views, some of them offering mere formal amendments, and then withdrawing them.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment in good faith. The gentleman [Mr. Green] said that the Missouri Compromise was to be extended as a basis of settlement. Now, in order to convey what it meant, he (Mr. S) proposed to add a proviso, to the effect that its binding force shall deend on public opinion.

Points of order were raised, as to whether Mr Schenck could offer the amendment. The Chairman decided that he could.

Mr. Stephens appealed from the decision of the Chair; and, the question being taken, the Chair

was sustained. After a great deal of confusion, the question was taken, and Mr. Schenck's amendment voted n-79 vees 70 nave Mr. Ashmun withdrew his amenamen

Mr. Hilliard renewed his amendment, to make the parallel of 36° 30′ the southern boundary of California, and, in lieu of the territory thus cut off, to give Utah to the new State.

Mr. H. having advocated this proposition in a speech of five minutes' duration—

Mr. Seddon asked if it would not be in order to

offer an amendment to a portion of the amend-ment of Mr. Green, which the proposition of Mr. Hilliard was designed to strike out. His (Mr Seddon's) proposition was to insert that the ex-tension of the Missouri line was proposed to be made in accordance with the public understanding before the acquisition of California. Mr. Hall raised a point of order. The proposition of Mr. Seddon, he held, was not in

The Chair overruled the point of order, when

an appeal having been taken, and the decision of the Chair being sustained— Mr. Seddon spoke for five minutes, (to his proposition.) arguing that before the acquisition of California, it was understood generally that the Missouri Compromise principle would be ap-plied to any territory acquired; otherwise the South would not have voted a dollar or a man

with which to make the acquisition.

The question upon the last amendment to the amendment regulated by Mr. Seddon having been put, it was not agreed to.

Mr. Seddon then proposed another amendment to the amendment; which was to declare that the non-slaveholding States had realized the benefits

of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. S., speaking to this proposition, continued his remarks in favor of the Missouri Compromise line for five minutes. Mr. Seddon having withdrawn his proposition

Mr. Carter renewed it, and argued against the spirit manifested by the South to intermeddle in the affairs of California. Withdrawing the amendment—
Mr. Venable renewed it, speaking five minutes
with great warmth in opposition to Mr. Carter,

and then he withdrew it. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee renewed it. held that there could be no question of the truth on which the proposition was founded, as he argued to prove. The people of the North had enjoyed all the benefits of the Missouri Compromise. Before the acquisition of the territory from Mexico, the South had no reason to dream that she would be excluded from participating in the territory under the operation of an extension of the Missouri line.
Mr. S., continuing his five minutes' speech, re

plied in detail to the remarks of Mr. Carter. Mr. S. having withdrawn the proposition—
Mr. Milson renewed it, and spoke for five minutes to show that it was the right and duty of the Government to extend the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. M. Having withdrawn the proposition— Mr. Vinton renewed it, and spoke to controvert the remarks of Mr. Seddon, in which that gentleman had urged that, before the acquisition from Mexico, it was the general understanding that, in such case, the Missouri Compro show that it was virtually understood that that
measure should be applied (rather than the Missouri Compromise) to the Territory, if acquired.
Mr. V. having withdrawn the amendment—
Mr. Thompson of Mississippi renewed it, and
combated the statement of the facts as made by

Mr. Vinton. Mr. T. withdrawing the amendment-Mr. Root renewed it, and spoke for five minutes

to prove that, from the commencement of the war, it was well understood that, in case territory was acquired, the Wilmot Proviso would be applied Mr. R. having withdrawn the amendment

Mr. Bayly renewing it, urged that the Govern-ment, in all of its departments, as late as 1845, had committed itself to the pledge embraced in the Missouri Compromise. This was done in the Texas annexation as well as in the Oregon bill. Mr. B. having withdrawn it—
Mr. Meade renewed the proposition, and spoke
for five minutes to show that the North had sus-

tained the annexation of Texas, and thus effected that object, in order to obtain for herself the commercial advantages believed to be within her reach, if she would receive Texas into the Union. He was for demanding the Missouri Compromise o the last extremity, and at all hazards.

Mr. M. having withdrawn the amendment-

Mr. Stephens renewing it declared that what Mr. Root had said concerning his (Mr. S.'s) former propositions, was true; yet he did not believe that there was any general understanding. He had been abandoned on that occasion by North and South, both going in for indemnity for the past. This indemnity now threatened to end in the disruption of the Government-that being all the security for the future" apparently to be gotten. Mr. S. next argued to show that the Democra-

cy were responsible for the present condition of things; and that instead of being recognised at that time, the Missouri Compromise had been xpressly voted down. Mr. S. having withdrawn the proposition

The amendment was successively renewed and withdrawn by Messrs. McMullen of Virginia, Orr of South Carolina, Morse of Louisiana, and Averett of Virginia, each speaking five minutes with great vehemence. Mr. Van Dyke renewed it, demanding that the question upon it should be put.

Mr. Caldwell moved that the Committee rise which motion was not agreed to.

that the non-slaveholding States had realized the benefit of the Missouri Compromise, having been again reported to the Committee, the question upon it was put; and it was not agreed to-yeas Mr. McQueen moved that the Committee do

now rise; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee offered an amend-ment to the amendment, to amend the clause proposed to be stricken out, by adding a provision that no State should hereafter be refused admission into the Union, formed out of the territory south of 30° 30', because of a failure to prohibit slavery in its Constitution.

Mr. S spoke five minutes, advocating the principle of the Missouri Compromise, and continued the general debate upon that subject of the day, speaking on the Southern side of it. Mr. S. having then withdrawn it-

Mr. Seddon of Virginia renewed it, spoke five inutes, and withdrew it. Mr. Baker of Illinois renewed it. He wen against all amendments, so as to give California a Mr. Stanton of Kentucky. Would you let

Deseret come in ? Mr. Baker. If you had had the experience have had in Illinois, you would not. Mr. Stanton of Kentucky Answer my ques

Mr. Baker declined, for the reason that he would not vote for the amendment. It had noth-ing to do with the question. Having disposed of one of the Dromios, he would now notice the other, He understood him to say that the Wilmot Pro-

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850. The Chairman stated that the first business in order was the question on the following amendment, presented by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Stanton:]

At the end of Mr. Green's proviso, insert the

following:
"Provided, however, That it shall be no object the Union of any State tion to the admission into the Union of any State which may hereafter be formed out of the terri-tory lying south of the parallel of latitude of 36° 30', that the Constitution of said State may au-

thorize or establish slavery therein." Messrs. Thompson of Mississippi, Stephens of Georgia, McMullen of Virginia, McLane of Maryland, Bocock, Featherston, and Meade of Virginia, Hilliard and Hubbard of Alabama, suc-cessively renewed and withdrew the amendment, each in five minutes speeches advocating his pecu-

liar views on the slavery question.

Mr. Marshall noticed that the discussion was only confined to gentlemen of the slaveholding States. He supposed that this was because there only confined to gentlemen of the slaveholding
States. He supposed that this was because there
were no objectors to the amendment by gentlemen
from the free States. [A voice." You will see
when we come to vote."] He conceived it to be
improper—undignified on the part of the South—
to debate the proposition as they had been doing
for some time, while the North sat still, nerved evidently for their work of aggression, when the

moment for voting came on.

The question on the amendment (Mr. Stanton's) to the amendment of Mr. Green was then put by tellers; and it was not agreed to-yeas 78, nays

The question recurring upon the amendment Mr. Seddon proposed to amend that by adding Mr. Seddon proposed to amend that by adding a proposition affirming that, at the time of the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, it was in-tended and understood as a partition for the fu-ture between the slaveholding and non-slavehold-ing States of the territory of the United States, to the uttermost extent of its western limits, and as such, was enacted mainly by the votes of rep-resentatives from the non-slaveholding States.

Mr. S., being then entitled to the floor, urged that the Missouri Compromise had been mainly adopted by the votes of representatives from non-slaveholding States, the South resisting it as an infraction of her rights. Withdrawing the amendment—
Mr. Brown of Mississippi renewed it, and said

that he had long since determined to move noth-ing, in the hope of obtaining the rights of his constituents from the North. The last vote taken had satisfied him that this determination Mr. B. then went on to argue that the South must draw the conclusion from such votes, that no

more slaveholding States are to be admitted into the Union, if the people thereof desire slavery.

Mr. Bissell, interrupting the gentleman from Mississippi, remarked that he was out of the Hard he been here, he would have voted for it.

Mr. Brown continuing urged carnestly that it Mr. Brown, continuing, urged earnestly that it was time for the South to arouse and resist by a dissolution of the Union, if nothing else would

protect her from the abolition purposes of the North. He was himself in favor of this course. Withdrawing the amendment—
Mr. Carter renewed it, and urged that the
amendment had been introduced for factious purposes.

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky (interrupting Mr. C.)

said that he had introduced it, and denied a facsaid that he had introduced it, and denied a factious purpose in so doing. His course had been
dictated by a disposition to show to the South the
determination of the North in its true colors.

Mr. Carter, rejoining, held that that purpose,
under the circumstances, amounted to nothing
more than a disposition to clog the adoption of the
bill, which was designed to carry out the will of
the inhabitants of California. He believed all
the remarks of the violent character of those of
the gentleman from Missiasinni [Mr. Brown] to

the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] to be but "gas." They were not sustained by their constituents in threatening the Union, (he was understood to say.) If the Union could be dissolved on any such ground, it was not worth pre-

After some remarks from Messrs. Thompson of Mississippi and Thompson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Venable of North Carolina renewed the amend-

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Baker) asked yesterday, in reply to a remark of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Stanton,) where we were to go. He would tell the gentleman, they would not go to where he came from, (Great Britain) They would stay on their own territory. They homes and firesides, and protect their rights even unto death. This was not a threat. It was no threat to tell contiemen what the South intend to do. If you propose to take from us our territory,

do. If you propose to take from us our territory, we will stand by our arms.

Mr. Baker said that the gentleman had made a personal allusion to him. If it was his fortune or misfortune to have been born in another country, and if his slightest experience had enabled him to determine anything, it is that this is a great country and a good Union, and he did not want to break it up. If gentlemen say that they do not threaten, he said they did. Their language meant nothing else. Miserable personalities were un-worthy of the place and the occasion. He did not esteem it a disgrace to have been born in a foreign country; nor did he know that his history had shown him to be unworthy. He deemed that his constituents have discarded the prejudices enter-tained by the gentleman from North Carolina. If tained by the gentleman from North Carolina. If the gentleman thinks it so great a disgrace to have been born in a foreign country, it was infi-nitely a greater disgrace to make one portion of the country inimical to the other. He was not conscious that he had a foreign heart or a foreign wish, and he was sure that he had not attempted to dissolve a people whom God had designed to dwell together in unity. He did not regard the threats as serious. The constituents of gentle-men are not in earnest, if they are; and they do not represent the facts as they occur. The Misnot represent the facts as they occur. The Missouri line, as adopted in 1820, did not refer to territory not then belonging to the United States nor to the Mexican territory, and to all other territory acquired by our land-stealing propen-

The amendment being withdrawn, it was renewed severally by Messrs Meade of Virginia, and Stanton of Tennessee, each speaking five

minutes.

Mr. Toombs renewed it, and argued for five minutes to show the bad faith of the North. He desired that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Winthrop] should show his hand on the Missouri Compromise question. His remarks, however, were not sufficiently audible at the Re-porter's desk.

Withdrawing the amendment-Mr. Duer renewed it, and was understood to declare his willingness to admit slaveholding States, if the inhabitants thereof desire it.

Mr. Winthrop said that one reason why he had not taken part in the five minutes discussion was, that he did not wish to delay this bill until the Senate shall have acted on the Compromise measurement. Senate shall have acted on the Compromise measure. He was not disposed to contribute his share to the delay, and did not acknowledge the right of any member to call upon him in debate. There was nothing in the peculiar relations existing between the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] and himself, which authorized the gentleman to select him out, and indulge in speculiar tensions. tions as to his intentions and motives. If the gen-tleman intended to insult him, by mentioning fraud in combination with his name, the implicafraud in combination with his name, the implication recoils upon the gentleman. He had pursued
a policy clear in the sight of God and man. If
the amendment had been precisely opposite to
what it was—that no objection should hereafter
be made to any State formed north of 36° 30', excluding slavery—he should have voted against it.
He would vote against everything which goes to
humbug and embarrass the bill. He had declared
for California as a single measure, and repeated,
he would vote against every amendment which
will have the effect of embarrassing it.

Fire minute speeches were then made by Stan

Five minute speeches were then made by Stanton of Tennessee, Hall of Missouri, and Harris of Illinois. Mr. Harris having withdrawn the amendment-

Mr. Toombs renewed it, and, calling out Mr. Duer, who explained his proposition, which was to admit California now, and New Mexico as soon as she could form a State Constitution, he (Mr. T.) denied that he had been at the last sesion in favor of the admission of New Mexico with her present population only, as alleged by Mr. Duer. Mr. Toombs then replied to Mr. Winthrop, saying that he desired to be prompt to notice that gentleman's personalities, if he would put them in the shape in which a gentleman could extract them.

He understood him to say that the Wilmot Proviso has never been adopted.

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee. I said below 36° and Mr. Baker. Not yet, buf it soon will be. If the Government has power to prohibit it north, it has the same power to prohibit it south of that line. Then, what is the use of saying that this Government never adopted it. It was embraced in the Oregon bill. The gentleman talked about going out of the Union. Where would be go?

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee was understood to say that the effect of an exclusion of the South from the Territories would be to drive a portion of the States from the Union; and, of course, being a representative from one of them, he would have to go.

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee. I said so to my constituents, on the stump and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker. If I really thought his—Mr. Baker, I have no doubt the gentleman said so to his constituents, but his constituents, but his constituents, on the stump and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker, I have no doubt the gentleman said so to his constituents, but his constituents, but his constituents, but his constituents, on the stump and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker concluded his remarks. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

the Union, everywhere, heart and hand, until life

Mr. Baker had understood him to say, that to be born in England was to him a dishonor, he misun-

Mr. Baker (interrupting him) remarked that he had not so understood Mr. V. When so understanding any gentleman, he should take other means of defending himself than by debate in this Hall.

Mr. Venable, continuing his remarks, acknowledged the value of Mr. Baker's services in the ield and here. He was not given to threatening. making no threats; nor did he mean any personal disrespect to the gentleman, appreciating as he did the choice of the gentleman in determining where his home should be. Nevertheless, he thought it came with a bad grace from a foreigner by birth to be urging upon Congress the propriety of denying to a great section of the Confederacy or rights under the Constitution.

Mr. V. withdrawing the amendment—

Mr. McClernand renewed it. He denied the

power of Congress to inquire as to the character of the institutions of a people applying for admis-sion as a State. He would vote for the admission of any State, without the least reference to the fact whether the people thereof had or had not legalized slavery there. This was the reason why he had voted for the amendment of Mr. Stanton. On motion, the Committee then rose, and the

From the New York Tribune.

MR. MANN AND MR. WEBSTER - A HARD HIT.

It is known to the public that Mr. Webster reently addressed a letter to certain gentlemen of Newburyport, in which he took occasion to comnent with great severity upon some opinions put forth by Horace Mann in his late address to his instituents. As we have not published the Newuryport letter, we do not intend to copy the reply; but the letter contains one or two hits, as fair as they are hard, which cannot be omitted from our columns. Mr. Mann begins by quoting the following passage from Mr. Webster's let-

"I have seen a publication by Mr. Horace Mann, a Member of Congress from Massachusetts, in which I find this sentence. Speaking of the before the House, he says:

This bill derides the trial by jury secured by

the Constitution. A man may not lose his horse without a right to this trial, but he may lose his freedom. Mr. Webster speaks for the South and for slavery, not for the North and for freedom, when he abandons this right. This perdom, when he abandons the light. onal vituperation does not annoy me, but I lament o see a public man of Massachusetts so crude and confused in his legal apprehensions, and so notice equainted with the Constitution of his country, as these opinions evince Mr. Mann to be. His citation of a supposed case, as in point, if it have any analogy to the matter, would prove that, if Mr. Mann's horse stray into his neighbor's field,

Mr. Mann's norse stray into his neignour and, he cannot lead him back without a previous trial by jury to ascertain the right. Truly, if what Mr. Mann says of the provisions of the Constitution in this publication be a test of his accuracy in the understanding of that instrument, he would do well not to seek to protect his peculiar notions under its sanction, but to appeal at once, as others do, to that high authority which sits enthroned above the Constitution and above the law." On this Mr. Mann thus comments: Mr. Webster "laments to see a public man of Massachusetts so crude and confused in his legal

apprehensions, and so little acquainted with the Constitution of his country, as these opinions evince Mr. Mann to be." Yet he points out no error of opinion. He specifies nothing as unsound. He presents no information, indictment, bill of particulars, or even the "common counts." Judgment and condemnation alone appear. He seems to have taken it for granted that he had only to say I was guilty, and then proceed to punish. I protest against and impugn this method of proceeding, by any man, however high, against any man, however humble.

When Mr. Webster penned his "lamentations" ver my crudeness, confusion, and ignorance, he oubtless meant to deal me a mortal blow. The blow was certainly heavy; but the question still remains, whether it hit. Polyphemus struck hard blows, but his blindness left the objects of his passions unbarmed.

specify, but assumes to condemn? Fortunately, in writing the sentences which he quotes for animadversion, I followed the precise meaning of Judge Story, as laid down in his Commentaries; and in regard to the only point which is open to a question. regard to the only point which is open to a ques-tion, I took the exact words of that great Jurist. He speaks of "the right of a trial by jury, in civil cases," as an existing right before the seventh arti-cle of the amendment of the Constitution, which preserves this right "in suits at common law," had been adopted,—3 Comm., 628. Instead of transcribing Judge Story's words, "in civil cases," which present no distinct image to common minds, I supposed the every-day case of a litigation respect-ing a horse, which is a "civil case;" and this difference of form is the only difference between my language and that of the learned Judge. I can wish Mr. Webster no more fitting retribution, after reposing from this ill-tempered attack upon me, than to awake and find that it was Judge

Story whom he had maligned. But the opinion expressed by me on this point does not need the authority of any name to support it; and the illustration which I give is not only intelligible to every sensible man, but is also apposite. I said "a man may not lose his horse [his property in a horse] without a right to this trial." Mr. Webster's comment is, that this case, "if it have any analogy to the matter," means that if a man's horse "stray into his neighbor's field, he cannot lead him back without a previous trial hy jury, to ascertain the right." Was ever the plain meaning of a sentence more exactly changed about, end for end? Mr. Webster may pitch sum-mersets with his own doctrines, but he has no right to pitch them with mine. I said a man may not lose his horse, or his property in a horse without a right to the trial by jury. He says said, a man cannot find or retake a lost horse, with-out a previous trial! Dulce est desipere in loco. Or, it is pleasant to see a grave Senator play upon words, but there must be wit to redeem it from

puerility. But the childishness of this criticism is not its worst feature. What is the great truth which Mr Webster and his apologists attempt here to ridi-cule? It is that while every man amongst us, in regard to any piece of property worth more than twenty dollars, of which violence or fraud may attempt to despoil him, has a right to a trial by jury, yet a man's freedom, and that of his poster-ity forever, may be wrested from him, as our law now stands, without such a trial. Does not this hold a man's freedom to be of less value than twenty dollars? If two adverse claimants conis more than this sum, each is entitled to a jury to try the fact of ownership. But if the alleged slave declares that he owns himself, he is debarred from this right. And this truth, or a common illustration of it, Mr. Webster and his apologists think a suitable topic for sneers or pleasantry A foreign proverb says that for a man to kill his mother is not in good taste. I trust the moral and religious people of Massachusetts have too much good taste to relish a joke on such a theme.

Mr. Mann then goes on to examine at length. and with remarkable ability and learning, the merits of the legal and constitutional question of granting a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, arguing that they have every way

a good right thereto. We quote the following paragraphs: "Mr. Webster advises me, in a certain contin

gency, 'to appeal to that higher authority which sits enthroned above the Constitution and above the law.' I take no exception to this counsel, because of its officiousness, but would thank him for it. My ideas of duty require me to seek anxiously for the true interpretation of the Consti-tution, and then to abide by it, unswayed by hopes or fears. If the Constitution requires me hopes or fears. If the Constitution requires me to do anything which my sense of duty forbids, I shall save my conscience by resigning my office. I am free, however, to say, that if in the discharge of my political duties I should transfer my allegiance to any other Power, I should adopt Mr. Webster's advice, and go to the Power 'which sits enthroned above,' rather than to descend to

cer, in regard to the nearer or the remoter States, should be inversely as the squares of the distances. Even with regard to foreign countries, did Mr. Webster think so, in those better days, when Mr. Webster think so, in those better days, when his eloquent appeal for oppressed and bleeding Greece roused the nation like the voice of a clarion? Did Mr. Webster deem it necessary to make inquisitions through all the New England States, how many Hungarian patriots there had been shot at the tap of the drum, or how many noble Hungarian women had been stripped and whipped in their market-places, before he the heart of the nation, at the wrongs of Kossuth and his compatriots, and invoked the execrations of the world upon the Austrian and Russian despots? I see no difference between these cases, which is not in favor of our home interests, of our own domestic rights, except the difference of their bearings upon partisan politics."

GT FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub lishers, Clinton Hall, 13t Nassau street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

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Dec. 20.

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for the Trues Business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

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JAMES F. FOSTER. Boston, 1850. June 6-3m

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from the city of New York to Detroit, in the month of June, 1819. Any person who wil be so good as to write to me, will please direct to John Henry, Poland, Mahoning county Obio. It will be an act of philanthropy, for which I pray the good Lord will abundantly bless and prosper them. May 30—3t

JOHN HENRY. CALIFORNIA.

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irs, &c. Information always furnished free. Addres" ARNOLD BUFFUM. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestrut streets, Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

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March 14—3m

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The pries for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$6 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second rate rooms.

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A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkevill.

A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physicians in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pares to receive an additional number of patients; and
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(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believ
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to dervice in the patients whatever time may be necessary.

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In the rear of the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the ladies for similar purposes.

One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as read of by drains under ground.

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he same.

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Feb. 21—4m

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my, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is attictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper stimulants to exertion.

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W. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, N. Borely's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 12.-17